

The Daily Gazetteer.

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N^o 127.

Conclusion of the Debates in the Dyet of Poland.

ON the 2d Instant Marshal Poninski again exerted all his Eloquence to determine the Deputies to elect a Marshal; but it was warmly opposed by one of the Deputies of Liwa, who in a very great Pet produced a Letter to the House, that he had received from the Starosty, from which he was importing, That the Cossacks in the Russian had, among other great Disorders which they committed in that Territory, plunder'd the Office in the Chancery of Liwa, of all the Acts or of the Nobility, and either burnt them or cast into the River. He exclaim'd sadly against this, complain'd of it bitterly, and demanded action for it before all things else. Several of the Deputies represented to him, that it was absolutely necessary in the first Place to be assured of the Truth of it, and that then Satisfaction might be obtain'd, made his Complaints to the Baron de Keyserling, Russian Plenipotentiary: Some of the Deputies said, that there was little Foundation for the Complaint, or at least that the Fact was extremely aggravated; and they added, that whether it were so or not, it was an Affair of too little Importance to stop deliberations of the Dyet. These Representations, however, were of no avail. The Opponents made use of this Pretext to renew their Instances with more than ever for the Alterations required in the Act of Union, and for the immediate Departure of the foreign Troops. And the Remainder of the Session spent in frivolous Disputes, the Deputies desired the Marshal to adjourn it, which he did accordingly to the 3d Day.

The 3d being the last Day allowed to the Chamber of Deputies, according to the Constitutions of the Kingdom, for finishing their Deliberations and choosing a Marshal, in order to be join'd to the Senate during the last Days that remained for the Dyet to subsist, Marshal Poninski was desired, at the Opening of the Session, by the Deputies of Lithuania, to dissolve the Dyet, in case that a Marshal was not elected on that Day. As the Opponents insisted on their former Pretensions, the other Deputies required the Director to adjourn the Session to next Day, which he did accordingly.

On the 4th, the same Contradiction as ever from the Deputies in the Opposition, hindered the Election of a Marshal. Several of the Deputies made very pathetic Speeches, in which they set forth the dangerous Consequences that would unavoidably follow from the Differences that rag'd among the Deputies, and they protested against a Behaviour which they thought to be unjust.

One of the Deputies of Lencicia in the Party of the Opponents, declared, That as soon as the Diploma was issued in the Manner required, they would then proceed to the Choice of a Marshal. The Deputies who were in the Court Interest, took that Opportunity to demand, that they would begin to put the Choice of a Marshal to the Vote, and they proposed the Count Ruzky, Notary of the Crown, as a proper Person to be intrusted with that Dignity. But the Temper of the Opponents was so far from being changed for the better, that the Deputy of Chelm, instead of voting for the Choice of a Marshal, opposed it, and insisted on the previous Departure of the Foreign Troops. Marshal Poninski shew'd, that this was impossible to be done, till the Chamber of Deputies had enter'd upon their Session; and that after this was done, they might be desired to evacuate the Kingdom immediately take Place. In consequence hereof, he gave his Vote for the Count Ruzbeck the Chamberlain of Cracow, in order to be in Honour as the chief Deputy of that Palatinate. The Gentleman, out of Modesty and to prevent all manner of Dispute, voted with those that had put up the Name, and named him Marshal, with which the Part of the Deputies seem'd well pleased. But the Opponents rejected this Nomination, and pretended that it was not legal, because it had met with Opposition. The Chamberlain of Cracow made answer,

That he did not discern any Opposition while he spoke, but that if there were any, he was inclined to revoke his Nomination for fear of constraining the *Libertum Voto*, or the Freedom of voting; but that if the Members should be so happy as to unite, he should persist in his former Opinion in favour of the Notary of the Crown. Most of the Deputies immediately returned their Thanks to the Gentleman who had begun to gather the Votes for a Marshal, and desired them to proceed; but the contrary Party opposed it with more Vehemence than ever; and upon this Occasion there arose so great a Hubbub in the Assembly, that it was a long time before it could be pacify'd. A Deputy of Podlachia proposed to adjust these new Interruptions by *Provincial Sessions*, that is, by holding Assemblies in the Provinces upon the Matters in Dispute. This Proposal was seconded by the other Deputies; but the Deputy of Halicz gave it as his Opinion, that such a Thing would be very extraordinary, because the House had not yet gone upon Business.

The Marshal Poninski perceiving there was no End of these Disputes, acquainted the House, that tho' the Day following appertain'd by Right to the Senate, he would intreat the King to grant one Day more to the Chamber of Deputies, to the end they might make use of it for the Choice of a Marshal. Then he adjourned the Session to the next Day, after having stipulated that they should then go on to finish the Election. The Opponents, still inflexible in their Notions, rejected this Condition, and retir'd in very great Disgust.

On the 5th, M. Poninski renewed his Efforts to prevail with the Chamber to proceed to the Election of a Marshal, before the short Space of Time which the King and the Senate had been pleas'd to allow the House was expired: But not seeing any likelihood of Success, he desired the Palatin of Cracow to continue collecting the Suffrages, in which he was back'd by a great Number of the Deputies. But those of Cujavia persisted in their Opinion, viz. That the said Election could not be made, because it met with Opposition. One of the Deputies of Wilna thereupon declared, that the whole Great Duchy of Lithuania wish'd for nothing so much as to see a happy Conclusion of the Dyet, and the entire Restoration of the Tranquillity of the Republick. And he added, That he hoped that the Misfortunes which would be the Consequences of opposing the Election of a Marshal, might fall upon those who were the Cause of them.

M. Poninski and the rest of the Well-affected, left no Stone unturn'd to induce the Opponents to alter their Opinion; But these being inflexibly attach'd to their Sentiments, desired Mr. Poninski to adjourn the Session, which he did by putting it off to the Monday following.

On the 7th, M. Poninski being still unable to engage the Chamber to proceed to the Election of a Marshal, one of the Deputies for Novogrod represented, that the best thing they could do, was to renew the Confederacy under the present Marshal. But the Gentlemen in the Opposition, not being willing to consent to that neither, alledged that they were not assembled for a Confederacy but for a Dyet; which occasioned a long Debate. At length one of the Deputies for Wilna declared, That the Confederacy was indeed a sufficient Method; but that this too might be attended with disadvantageous Consequences; and that as the Deputies were not authorized by their Instructions to vote for a Confederacy, there was no way left but to renew it under the present Marshal by the Senators and Deputies whom the Palatinates had nominated to attend the King; but that in the mean time it were better to continue the Election of a Marshal.

Then one of the Deputies for Cracow proposed a Method to convoke an extraordinary Dyet, while the Foreign Troops were evacuating the Kingdom: the rather, because it had been declared some Days before in the Chamber of Deputies, that there was a Negotiation of Peace upon the Carpet, which would provide a sufficient Security for the Person of the King.

M. Poninski giving no Heed to this, exhorted the Deputies once more to make good Use of the few Moments they had left. Whereupon one of the Opponents asked him, Whether the Dyet was to have its Period on that Day or the next? M. Poninski answered him by quoting, among other Things, the Words of the Constitution of 1591, which says, *That the six Weeks*

Dyets were to conclude at the End of the said Term, upon that very Day of the Week on which they began. Whereupon the said Deputy made all his Efforts to engage his Colleagues to have the Welfare of their Country at Heart, and to amuse themselves no longer with News from abroad.

After this some of the Deputies thanked M. Poninski for the Zeal he had shewn for the Welfare of his Country, tho' all his Efforts had been unsuccessful, desiring him, at the same time, that as there was no longer any Hopes of the Departure of the foreign Troops, he would be pleas'd to entreat the King to nominate certain Senators and Ministers to confer with the Plenipotentiary of Russia, in order to know of him the exact Number of the Troops of his Nation that remained both in the Kingdom of Poland and in the Great Duchy of Lithuania, in order to make a Repartition of what they should be obliged to furnish them with, and by that Means to afford the Country some Ease. But the Opponents, who look'd upon this Proposal as criminal, pretended, that this was the Way to promote the Stay of the foreign Troops rather than their Departure. At length the Deputies of Kiow and Brzesc desired the Director to adjourn the Session to the next Day, in pursuance of the above quoted Constitution of 1591; to which M. Poninski agreed.

On the 8th the Director made his last Efforts to induce the House, if possible, to agree to the Election; but the Deputies of Liwa and Czernichowin oppos'd it, and desired him to dissolve the House. Then the Chamberlain thanked the Deputies for the Honour of having been hitherto their Colleague, assuring them moreover, that he was dispos'd to conform to their Opinion in every thing that might be thought conducive to the Safety and Prosperity of the Republick. And then he went out of the House, after having had a Compliment from M. Poninski in the Name of all the Members. The Count Rzewuski, Notary of the Crown, afterwards thanked the Deputies for having thought him worthy of being appointed the new Marshal. M. Poninski still made some Efforts to engage the House to agree to the said Election; but seeing that it was all to no Purpose, and that the Term of the Dyet was already expired, he closed the Assembly by a very elegant Speech; wherein, after having recommended the Welfare of the Country to the Divine Providence, he invited the Members of the House, by virtue of the Confederacy, to repair to the Senate next Day, by 8 o'Clock in the Morning.

Warsaw, Nov. 12. The General Dyet of Pacification broke up on the 8th, without having chose a Marshal, the Deputies in the Opposition being determined not to bate an Ace of their Pretensions. Nevertheless it was agreed, that in pursuance of the Confederacy of Cracow the Chamber of Deputies should repair next Day to the Hall of the Senate: And about 9 o'Clock in the Forenoon, the Primate, the Senators, and the Ministers of State, went to Court, and accompanied the King to Mass.

After Divine Service his Majesty returned to his own Apartment, where he sent for his Ministers, and declared to them, 'That as it was very probable that the particular Views of several Members of the Republick towards the great Offices vacant, had been one of the principal Reasons why the Term of six Weeks limited for the General Dyet of Pacification, had been spent to no manner of Purpose, his Majesty, in order to remove every such Difficulty, had resolv'd to dispose of the vacant Offices in the Senate.'

Accordingly his Majesty went that Instant to the Senate, being preceded by all the Senators and Ministers. M. Poninski, the Marshal General of the Confederacy of Cracow, was there before, together with all the Members of the Chamber of Deputies. As soon as ever his Majesty had seated himself on the Throne, and every Member had taken his Place, the Great Marshal of the Crown, in the King's Name, gave Leave to the Marshal of the Confederacy to speak, who thereupon made a very eloquent Speech, in which, after having just mentioned the Separation of the Dyet, he express'd his Sorrow for it, and concluded with assuring the King of the most entire Submission and Allegiance on the Part of the Nobility, who were again assembled by virtue of the Confederacy, which they had renewed in favour of his Majesty. He also express'd

ted his Wishes, that such prudent Measures might now be taken in the Senate, as might remedy every Disorder that had happened, and tend to the Nation's Welfare.

The Vice-Chancellor of the Crown made Answer to M. Poninski, in the Name of the King, that his Majesty was deeply concerned that the Time limited for the Dyet was spent to so little Purpose; that the States might nevertheless be assured, that his Majesty, setting aside all other Regards, would neglect no Measures that may contribute, in some Degree, to the Restoration of the Peace and Tranquillity of the Country; and that, so far as his Majesty was fully empowered, by the Resolution of the Dyet of Convocation, to dispose of the Seals, and of the vacant Commands in the Army, he intended to fill them up, by the Advice of the Senate, and the Desire of the Nobility.

Thereupon the Bishop of Wazinia delivered to the King, the Great Seal of the Crown, vacant by the Death of his Brother; and the Grand Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of Lithuania having resigned the Seals of that Duchy to his Majesty, he then made the following Promotions.

M. Zaluski, Bishop of Plocko, Great Chancellor of the Crown.

Count Sapieha, Castellan of Trock, Great Chancellor of Lithuania.

Count Malachowski Vice-Chancellor of Poland.

Count Potocki, Palatine of Kiovia, Great General of the Army of the Crown.

Count Branicki, Great Ensign-Bearer of the Crown, Vice-General of Poland.

Prince Janus Wisniewski, heretofore Great Chancellor and Vice-General of Lithuania, Great General of that Duchy.

Prince Radzivil, Marshal of the Court in Lithuania, Vice-General of the said Duchy.

This done, the Great Chancellor of the Crown declared in the King's Name, that his Majesty would prepare Proposals to be laid before the Senate and the Nobility, for their Deliberation upon this Day, to which he then adjourned the Senate. Mean time his Majesty has conferred the Revenues of the Administration of Mohilow, which are worth about 50,000 Crowns a Year, upon the Palatine of Novogrod, for three Years; but he has put off the Disposal of the Post of General of the Crown Artillery, and other Employments, to another Opportunity.

The Articles on which the Senatus Confilius now assembled, are to deliberate, are these, 1. That the King desires the Opinion of the Confederated States, what Measures are proper to be taken for restoring the general Tranquillity of the Kingdom at the present juncture, when the Dyet, by a notorious Fatality, is broke up *re infesta*. 2. The said States shall likewise give their Opinion of the Methods for effectually establishing the Security of his Majesty, and of the Republick, within the Kingdom as well as without. 3. That they consider whether it be convenient to call a General Extraordinary Dyet, and for what Time. 4. That as the Armies of the Crown and Lithuania are now under the King's Command, and as the Tribunal of the Treasury of Lithuania has begun its Session, it be also considered, whether it be convenient to re-assume the Tribunal of Radom. And, 5. That Measures may be agreed on to set open all the Tribunals of the Kingdom without Delay.

Since our last arrived a Mail from France, and another from Flanders.

Leghorn, Nov. 10,

AN English Ship from Alicant is arrived here, with a considerable Sum of Money in Pieces of Eight, for the Pay of the Spanish Troops. A Convey of 17 Transports, with 1500 Soldiers on board, from the Garison of Oran, is now in Sight of this Harbour; and a French Ship is also arrived here from Barcelona, with 24 Miquelets and Cloaths for those in Lombardy. Another French Vessel from Naples has also landed 50 Dragoons here, with their Horses; and a Courier is dispatched to the Duke de Montemar, to give him Advice of the Arrival of all these Ships.

Paris, Nov. 30. The last Letters from the Army in Italy, say, that there is a perfect Unanimity between the Generals of the Allies; that the Duke de Montemar has sent another great Detachment to reinforce the Blockade of Mantua; that the Imperialists are making fresh Motions in the Upper Vicentine; but 'tis not believed they can undertake any thing of Moment, for want of Provisions and Forage, what they had in Tyrol being almost all spent; and that the Reports of

their having received considerable Succours are groundless, the Passes being stopped up by the Snow that has fallen in great Quantity.

'Tis not doubted but the Bishop of Mirepoix will be appointed Preceptor to the Dauphin, that Prelate having received Orders from the Cardinal de Fleury, to quit his Diocese, and come to Court; for which Place he is actually on the Road.

The Count de Montijo, who repaired on the 24th to Versailles, where he had an Audience of the King and Queen, the Dauphin and the Princesses, and paid his Respect to the Cardinal de Fleury, and the Keeper of the Seals; but had no Conference with them, and is to set out next Saturday for Madrid.

We hear that a Courier from Italy has brought Advice, that, on the 17th Instant, the Marshal de Noailles notified to his Troops the Suspension of Arms agreed upon between France and the Emperor.

Hague, Nov. 29. N. S. The greatest Part of the Members of the States of Holland are arrived here, to be present at the Opening of the Assembly To-morrow. Most of the Imperial Troops that are to winter in the Low Countries, in the Country of Liege, the Duchy of Juliers, and the Elektorate of Cologne, are arrived in their respective Quarters. Some Parties of the Prussian Troops passing thro' the Bishoprick of Munster, and having committed some Disorders there, the Peasants charged and defeated them, having taken a Captain, and several Soldiers Prisoners. The Spanish Ambassador here has received Letters from Madrid of the 12th of this Month, advising, that the French Ambassador there had notified to the Court of Spain, the Convention between the Emperor and the French King.

Dublin, Nov. 15. On Thursday last came on in his Majesty's Court of King's-Bench, the Trial of Arthur Crosbie, Esq; who had been indicted last Lent Assizes in the County of Kerry, for encouraging the Robbery of the Danish Treasure in the Year 1731, and was removed up to the King's Bench by Habeas Corpus last Easter Term. The chief Evidence that was produced in behalf of the Crown, was one Thomas Cantillon, who was formerly Proclaimed and stood Out-lawed for the said Offence, and was pardoned last Term; he declared on the Trial, that Mr. Crosbie never had any Conversation with him in relation to the said Robbery; and that all he formerly swore in the Examinations given in by him, while he stood Proclaimed and Out-lawed, was entirely false, and that he gave the said Examinations by the Instigation of some particular Persons in the said County, whose Names he mentioned. The Trial lasted but a short Time, when Mr. Crosbie was acquitted with the greatest Honour imaginable, to the great Satisfaction of every Honest Gentleman that was present at the Trial, and all others who heard this Affair.

Grace Applebee, who was convicted for the Murder of Andrew White in the Cattle-Market, and was to be executed this Day, took a great Quantity of Poison Yesterday in Newgate, and died soon after.

Mary Farrel, who was also to be executed this Day for receiving stolen Goods, poisoned herself.

Kendal, Nov. 13. Yesterday being appointed for the Annual Meeting at Staveley, commonly called Staveley Hunt, there was a numerous Appearance of Gentlemen; where, after a splendid Entertainment, they proceeded to the Election of a Mayor, when, by the Majority of only one Voice, William Mackereth, Gent. was declared duly elected, in the room of Mr. Harrison. This was the greatest Struggle that ever was known in Staveley. The Day was concluded with Musick, Loyal Healths, and all other Testimonies of Satisfaction.

Hawthhead, Nov. 5. Yesterday was a grand Meeting of the principal Inhabitants of this Neighbourhood, who having spent the Forenoon in the Diversion of Hunting, were invited to an elegant Entertainment provided on that Occasion by Clement Satherthwait, Gent. late Mayor of this Town; when and where the Worshipful Miles Sands, Esq; was unanimously elected Mayor for the succeeding Year, who accepted the said Office, to the great Satisfaction of the whole Assembly. They made a formal Procession thro' the chief Streets, and were welcomed by loud Acclamations of the Populace, Musick, and all possible Demonstrations of Joy. All Loyal Healths were drank, and the Night concluded with a splendid Ball.

L O N D O N.

Some Letters by the Flanders Mail say, they have a Report at Cologne, that the Count de Belleisle was at the Point of Death, if not actually dead.

We hear, that on Saturday last, the Court received certain Advice, that some Difficulties which retarded the Ratification of the Convention between his Impe-

rial Majesty and the Most Christian King, are removed; so that the News of the said Ratification is expected every Day.

On Saturday came an Express, that Yesterday Fortnight died at Rome, after a short Illness, Grace Edmund Duke of Buckinghamshire in the 45th Year of his Age. By his Grace's Death his Title is Extinct; but we hear his Estate goes to Capt. Sherburne, a Natural Son to John the late Duke of Buckinghamshire. The Deceased, after finishing his Studies at Christ-church in Oxford, went Abroad, and last Year served as Aid de Camp to his Uncle the Duke of Berwick, who was killed by a Cannon Ball at the Siege of Philippsburg.

Yesterday Morning James Webster of the Devonshire County of Wilts, Esq; was married at Paddington to Miss Lawson, Daughter of the late George Lawson of Brook-street, Esq; a Fortune of 10,000 l.

Last Night the Corpse of the Lady Eyles, Wife of Sir John Eyles, Bart. and Alderman of Vintry Ward, was interred in St. Helen's Church within Bishopsgate. The Pall was supported by the following Aldermen, viz. Sir Robert Baylis, Sir Richard Brocas, Sir Francis Child, Sir William Billars, Humphry Parsons, and John Barber, Esqrs.

On Wednesday last three Men, well armed, intending to be Custom-house Officers, came to Crowe's House near the Hermitage (he being then aboard a Holland Trader in the River) went directly to his Chamber, and carried off a large Parcel of Handkerchiefs, and several Things of Value.

Last Saturday Richard Edgcombe, Esq; let out Sir Robert Walpole's Seat in Norfolk. And,

This Day his Grace the Duke of Devonshire came from thence.

Last Saturday upwards of 70 Recruits were embarked on a Ship from the Savoy, to reinforce his Majesty's Garisons of Gibraltar and Port Mahon.

Saturday Bank Stock was 145. India 3-4ths. South Sea 89 3-8ths. Old Annuity 5-8ths to 3-4ths. New ditto 109 1-4th to 1-2th. Three per Cent. 98 3-4ths. Emperor's Loan 1-half. Royal Assurance 100 3-4ths. London Assurance 12 7-8ths to 13. York Buildings 1 1-2. African 15 1-half. India Bonds 51. 12s. 6d. Three per Cent. ditto 31. 12s. 6d. Prem. Salt Talties 41. Prem. Copper 21. 1s. Welsh ditto, Books shut. 1-half per Cent. Exchange Orders, 21. 5s. 6d. Premium. Million Bank 109 1-half.

Goodwood in Sussex, Nov. 17, 1736.

WHEREAS an Anonymous Letter, dated the 13th of November last, was found in my Park directed to me, requiring Hundred and Fifty Guineas to be left in a certain place therein mentioned, and in failure of my Compliance therewith, threatening to pull down my House, to destroy my thing belonging to it, and to shoot me the first Opportunity that offered: I do hereby promise a Reward of One hundred Guineas to any Person or Persons that shall inform the Writer or Sender of the said Letter, provided the Writer or Sender shall be lawfully convicted of the same.

RICHMOND.

To be Sold,

AT Standford in the County of Bedford a Farm and Farm-House, Mansion-House, Orchards, Fish-ponds, Dove-house, Coach-house, and the yearly Value of 160 l. 10 s. two Miles from Bedford four from Wantage, and eight from Abingdon. Enquire of Mrs. Loder at Burford in Oxfordshire.

This Day is Published, in 12mo. (With the Effigies of King Charles XII. Esq; Mr. Vertue, and a Map) the 6th Edition, Additions of,

THE History of Charles XII. of Sweden. By M. de Voltaire. Printed for C. Davis, and A. Lyon, and sold by J. at the Golden Ball in Pater-noster-Row.

- Where may be had, just published,
1. Letters concerning the English Nation, by M. de Voltaire.
 2. The same in French.
 3. An Essay upon the Civil Wars of France, and the Epic Poetry of the European Nations, from Homer to Milton, by M. de Voltaire, 4th Edition.
 4. Rowe's Wheel Carriage Improved.
 5. Letters to Mons. H*** concerning the Egyptian.
 6. Elitob's English Saxon Grammar.
 7. Reflections on the Causes of the Grandeur and Decay of the Romans.
 8. Memoirs of the Duke de Villars, Marshal of France, 12mo.
 9. Swift's Miscellanies, 5th Vol. in 8vo. and 12mo.
 10. Memoirs Historical and Military, from the Year 1710, by the Marquis de Feuquieres, General of the French Army. 2 Vols. 8vo.
- N. B. These Memoirs are a Continuation of the History of the Wars (where the Marshal de Turenne leaves off) Year 1710.